

The Gazette of India



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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1952

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 15th July 1952:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
287	No. BP-A/52(18), dated the 4th July 1952.	Election Commission, India.	Disqualification of a candidate who failed to lodge the return of election expenses.
	Nos. BY-P/52(45) and BY-P/52(46), dated the 4th July 1952.	Ditto.	Removal of disqualifications of certain candidates by the Election Commission.
288	Nos. RN-CS/52(1), UP-P/52(43), AJ-A/52(23), MD-P/52(76), MD-P/52(77), MD-P/52(85), MD-P/52(87), MD-P/52(88), VP-P/52(16) and VP-P/52(17), dated the 4th July 1952.	Ditto.	Disqualifications and removal of disqualifications of certain candidates who failed to lodge the returns of election expenses from various constituencies.
	Nos. MB-CS/52(1), MB-CS/52(2) and MD-P/52(83), dated the 5th July 1952.	Ditto.	Ditto.
289	No. 91-CW(1)/51, dated the 7th July 1952.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Prohibiting the export to any place outside India of any goods specified in the Schedule.
	No. 91-CW(2)/51, dated the 7th July 1952.	Ditto.	Issue of Open General Licences in lieu of certain Licences in the Notification No. 91-CW(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945 of late Department of Commerce.
290	Nos. UP-P/52(44), BR-P/52(43), VP-A/52(39), VP-A/52(40), VP-A/52(38), VP-A/52(45), MY-P/52(9), UP-P/52(45), UP-P/52(46), UP-P/52(47), UP-P/52(48), UP-P/52(49), UP-P/52(50), UP-P/52(51), UP-P/52(52), MD-P/52(81), MD-P/52(82), MB-P/52(17) and BP-A/52(17), dated the 5th July 1952.	Election Commission, India	Disqualifications and removal of disqualifications of certain candidates who failed to lodge the returns of election expenses from various constituencies.
291	Nos. MD-P/52(89) and DL-P/52(10), dated the 7th July 1952.	Ditto	Ditto.
	Nos. 19/2/52-Elec. III, 19/9/52-Elec. III, dated the 8th July 1952.	Ditto	Appointment of the election tribunals for the trial of the petitions.
292	No. BY-P/52(56), dated the 8th July 1952.	Ditto	Disqualification of a candidate who failed to lodge the return of election expenses.
	Nos. MY-P/52(8) and BY-P/52(60), dated the 9th July 1952.	Ditto	Removal of disqualifications of certain candidates by the Election Commission.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

CONTENTS

	PAGES	PAGES	
PART I—SECTION 1. —Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court ..	327—350	PART III—SECTION 1. —Notifications issued by the Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission, Railway Administrations, High Courts, and the Attached and Subordinate offices of the Government of India (<i>Published at Simla</i>) ...	309—321
PART I—SECTION 2. —Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc., of Government Officers issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court ..	229—233	PART III—SECTION 2. —Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office, Calcutta (<i>Published at Simla</i>) ...	121—125
PART I—SECTION 3. —Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministry of Defence ..	Nil	PART III—SECTION 3. —Notifications issued by or under the authority of Chief Commissioners (<i>Published at Simla</i>) ...	777—792
PART I—SECTION 4. —Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc., of Officers issued by the Ministry of Defence ..	151—156	PART III—SECTION 4. —Miscellaneous Notifications (<i>Published at Simla</i>) ...	109—110
PART II—SECTION 1. —Acts, Ordinances and Regulations ..	Nil	PART IV— Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations (<i>Published at Simla</i>) ...	95—96
PART II—SECTION 2. —Bills and Reports of Select Committees on Bills ..	245—249		
PART II—SECTION 3. —Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministries of the Government of India, other than the Ministry of Defence, and Central Authorities, other than the Chief Commissioners ..	1097—1135	SUPPLEMENT NO. 29—	
PART II—SECTION 4. —Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministry of Defence ..	103—105	Reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox, plague and typhus in districts in India during the week ending 21st June 1952 ...	525—529
		Births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population over 30,000 in India during the week ending 21st June 1952 ..	530—535

PART I—Section 1

relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT
New Delhi, the 12th July 1952

No. 52-Pres/52.—Corrigendum.—In the Gazette of India Notification No. 2-Pres./51, dated the 17th February 1951 (page 52), against the name of No. 15555 L/Nk LACHMAN SINGH for "2 Bn. The Punjab Regiment" read "1 Para. Bn. The Punjab Regiment".

D. N. MITRA, Secy.

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 8th July 1952

No. 19/83/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri Shantilal Girdharlal Patel, Mill Agent of the Kalol Bharat Vilay Mills Ltd., Kalol, as a member of the House of People from the Mehsana East Constituency of that House has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Purushottamdas Ranchhoddas Patel, Pleader, Mehsana;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri B. C. Vakil, District Judge, Ahmedabad, to be the Chairman of the tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Ahmedabad as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

New Delhi, the 9th July 1952

No. 19/121/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri M. K. Shivananjappa of Mandya Town, Mysore State, as a member of the House of the People from the Mandya constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Act XLIII of 1951), by Shri M. C. Linga Gowda of Maddur, District Mandya, Mysore State;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri V. Kandaswamy Pillai, Retired Judge of the High Court of Mysore, to be the Chairman of the election tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Bangalore as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

No. 19/40/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri A. Nesamoney, Advocate, Nagercoil, as a member of the House of the People from the Nagercoil constituency of that House has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Sivathanu Pillai, son of Shri Matheven Pillai, Rama Yarmapuram, Ward XIII, Nagercoil, Travancore-Cochin;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri G. Kumara Pillai, District Judge, Trivandrum, to be the Chairman of the tribunal for the trial of the said petition, and further appoints Trivandrum as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

New Delhi, the 12th July 1952

No. 19/35/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri N. Satyanathan of Shankaridrug, Salem District, Madras State as a member of the House of the People, from the Dharmapuri Constituency of that House has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri K. Subramanyam of 91, Karuppa Goundar Street Coimbatore;

And whereas by notification No. 19/35/52-Elec.III, dated the 27th March 1952, the Election Commission appointed Shri S. Nataraja Nadar, the then District Judge of Salem, to be the Chairman of the election Tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appointed Salem as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held;

And, whereas, the said Shri S. Nataraja Nadar has relinquished charge of the office of the Chairman;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, and in supersession of the said notification, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., District Judge, North Arcot, Vellore to be the Chairman of the Tribunal for the trial of the said petition, and further appoints Vellore as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

No. 19/56/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri C. R. Narasimhan of 60, Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17, as a member of the House of the People from the Krishnagiri constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri P. N. Balasubramanian of 3, Margabandhu Street, Salem;

And, whereas by notification No. 19/56/51-Elec.III, dated the 27th May 1952, the Election Commission appointed Shri S. Nataraja Nadar, the then District Judge of Salem to be the Chairman of the election Tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appointed Salem as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held,

And, whereas, the said Shri S. Nataraj Nadar has relinquished charge of the office of the Chairman;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, and in supersession of the said notification, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., District Judge, North Arcot, Vellore to be the Chairman of the Tribunal for the trial of the said petition, and further appoints Vellore as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

No. 19/170/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri M. V. Gangadhara Siva of Rayachoti, Cuddapah District, and Shri T. N. Vishwanatha Reddy of Madanapalle, Chittoor District, as members of the House of the People from the Chittoor constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Mohan Vithal Raj of 47, Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., District Judge, North Arcot District, Vellore, to be the Chairman of the election Tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Vellore as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN,
Officer on Special Duty.

New Delhi, the 10th July 1952

No. 102/3/51-Elec. II(1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (XLIII of 1950), the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of Bombay, hereby makes the following amendment in the Commission's notification No. 102/3/51-Elec. II(1), dated the 26th September, 1951, namely:—

“Amendment”

In the table appended to the said notification, for the entry in column 2 relating to Nasik Central constituency, the entry ‘Chitnis to the Collector of Nasik’ shall be substituted.”

No. 62/3/51-Elec.II(3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of Bombay, hereby makes the following amendment in the Commission's notification No. 62/3/51-Elec.II(3), dated the 5th October, 1951, namely:—

“Amendment”

In the table appended to the said notification, for the entry in column 2 relating to the Nasik Central Constituency, the entry ‘Chitnis to the Collector of Nasik’ shall be substituted.”

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 15th July 1952

No. 18/22/52-Public.—The President has been pleased to appoint Shri Mothakapalli Venkataramagowda Krishnappa, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Food and Agriculture, with effect from the 12th July, 1952.

H. V. R. IENGAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1952

No. D. 4146-F. 1/52.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 4th day of July 1952.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	28,19,71,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	6,63,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,02,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(i) Central Government	99,29,13,000	(a) Internal	1,21,84,000
(ii) Other Governments	2,35,47,000	(b) External	~
(b) Banks	52,47,59,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	51,94,000
(c) Others	63,75,45,000	Balance held abroad*	98,45,30,000
Bills Payable	3,16,74,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	3,98,00,000
Other Liabilities	12,01,06,000	Other Loans and Advances†	17,65,91,000
	TOTAL 243,05,44,000	Investments	86,93,55,000
		Other Assets	6,00,54,000
			TOTAL 243,05,44,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(i) The item ‘Other Loans and Advances’ includes Rs. 9,23,99,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since the introduction of the bill market scheme in January 1952 is Rs. 73,99,41,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 4th day of July 1952.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	28,19,71,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	<u>1135,39,82,000</u>		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued	1163,59,53,000		(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	<u>583,15,11,000</u>	
			Total of A	623,16,82,000	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1163,59,53,000		B.—Rupee Coin	75,79,21,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities	464,63,50,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	
			TOTAL ASSETS	1163,59,53,000	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 53.555 per cent.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1952

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

New Delhi, the 16th July 1952

No. D. 4147-F I/52.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 11th day of July 1952.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	33,40,65,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	9,35,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,94,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(i) Central Government	102,24,63,000	(a) Internal	87,34,000
(ii) Other Governments	1,97,07,000	(b) External
(b) Banks	51,80,30,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	54,94,000
(c) Others	62,43,15,000	Balances held abroad*	96,40,89,000
Bills Payable	3,77,80,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	2,98,00,000
Other Liabilities	<u>11,71,38,000</u>	Other Loans and Advances†	16,54,48,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	243,94,33,000	Investments	87,02,93,000
		Other Assets	6,03,81,000
		TOTAL ASSETS	243,94,33,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

†(i) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 8,33,52,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by schedule I banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since the introduction of the bill market scheme in January 1952 is Rs. 80,19,41,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of JULY 1952.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	33,40,65,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	<u>1130,69,59,000</u>		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued	1164,10,24,000		(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	<u>583,15,11,000</u>	
			TOTAL OF A	623,16,82,000	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1164,10,24,000		B.—Rupee Coin	76,29,92,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities	464,63,50,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	
			TOTAL ASSETS	1164,10,24,000	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 53.532 per cent.

Dated the 16th day of July 1952.

B. RAMA RAU, GOVERNOR.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 15th July, 1952

No. F.6(2)-E.II/52.—The question of treating as part of pay a portion of the dearness allowance now granted to Central Government servants has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time. The Government of India have, now decided to set up a committee consisting of non-officials and officials to conduct an investigation into this matter and make recommendations to Government on this subject.

2. Shri N. V. Gadgil, Member of Parliament, will be the Chairman of the Committee. Shri S. Guruswami, Member of the Council of States and General Secretary, All India Railwaymen's Federation and Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Indian National Trade Union Congress will be the non-official members of the Committee. Shri J. Dayal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Shri P. N. Saxena, Director of Establishment, Railway Board, will be the official members. Shri S. K. Majumdar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The following will be the term of reference to the Committee:—

"Taking into consideration the rates of dearness allowance that have been sanctioned to date, for Central Government servants, and the level at which cost of living index figures are likely to stabilise in the foreseeable future, to recommend the percentage of the dearness allowance now given to Central Government servants which should be allowed to be treated as pay for all purposes in future, provided that by doing so the present total of pay and dearness allowance is not enhanced."

4. Though the term of reference to the Committee does not extend to employees of the State Governments, the Government of India hope that the present inquiry will be of value to the States also and trust that the full co-operation of the State Governments will be afforded to the Committee. It will be within the term of reference of the Committee to call for information in writing and to take evidence from any department or officers of Government; and the Government of India will welcome the co-operation of Service Associations and non-official bodies and agencies and hope that they will afford the Committee the fullest assistance on the subject of the enquiry.

K. R. K. MENON, Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 11th July 1952

No. RHAW-27(3)/52.—In supersession of paragraph 1 of their Resolution No. RHAW-27(3)/51, dated the 19th February, 1951, as amended from time to time, the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, have decided to reconstitute the Central Advisory Board for dealing with the question of the maintenance and care of the displaced persons from West Pakistan classed as old, infirm, orphans and unattached women and their dependents. The personnel of the reconstituted Board will be as follows:—

Chairman

(i) Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, Honorary Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation—Nominated by the Government of India.

Members

(ii) Mrs. A. John Mathai—Nominated by the Government of India.

(iii) Kumari Jothi Sipahimalani—Representatives of the Government of Bombay.

(iv) Shrimati Premvati Thapar, Director, Women's Section, Punjab—Representatives of the Government of Punjab.

(v) Shri H. D. Pradhan, Under Secy. to the Government of U.P. Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt., Lucknow—Representative of the Government of U.P.

(vi) Shri S. Lal Singh, Secretary, to the Government of PEPSU, Rehabilitation Deptt., Patiala—Representative of the Government of PEPSU.

(vii) Shri Shyam Lal, I.A.S., Secy., to the Government of Rajasthan, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt., Jaipur—Representative of the Government of Rajasthan.

(viii) Shrimati Mamohini Sehgal, Hony. Director, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, Delhi State, Delhi—Representative of the Government of Delhi.

Member-Secretary

(ix) Shri C. P. Gupta, I.C.S., Deputy Secy. to the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation—Nominated by the Government of India.

C. N. CHANDRA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

PUBLIC NOTICES

New Delhi, the 12th July 1952

SUBJECT.—*Errata to the Red Book and Public Notice governing principles regarding issue of import licences for the period July-December, 1952*

No. 73-ITC(PN)/52.—The following amendments shall be made to the 'Red Book' and this Ministry's Public Notice No. 61-ITC (PN)/52, dated the 16th June, 1952 regarding principles governing issue of import licences for the period July-December, 1952.

No. of Page in the Red Book	Reference	Details of corrections
1	2	3
1	Section II-Procedure In para. 4—Line 7	For "30th June 1952" the words and figures "31st March 1952" should be substituted.

APPENDIX—A

22	Sr. No. 48-II (a) Col. 6	The words "Not more than half of the face value of the licence will be valid for imports of cables having cross-sectional area of less than .003 sq. in." should be deleted. The following entry should be made :— Licences will be granted for the following grades of rubber only :— (1) Crepe rubber. (2) Sheet rubber. (3) Scrap rubber. (4) Latex.
36	Sr. No. 150-IV-Col. 6	For '(b)' substitute '(a)'. For '(a)' substitute '(b)'. Insert the word 'Nil'.
39	(i) Sr. No. 180-IV (a)-Col. 6 (ii) Sr. No. 180-IV (b)-Col. 6	
40	Sr. No. 188-IV—Col. 4	

	1	2	3
45	(i) Sr. No. 263-IV—Col. 4 (ii) Sr. No. 263-IV—Col. 6	.	Delete the words ' OGL ' 'Gen'. Insert " Policy will be announced later ".
54	Sr. No. 6-V—Col. 6 (i) Sr. No. 8-V (b)—Col. 3 (ii) Sr. No. 8-V (b)—Col. 4 (iii) Sr. No. 8-V (b)—Col. 5 (iv) Sr. No. 8-V (a)—Col. 6	.	Delete " A. U. for Quebrache Extract from Argentina only ". Insert '(b) C. C. I.'. Delete '(b) Nil'. Insert the word 'Twelve'. Insert the following :— "(b) Detailed policy is given elsewhere in Appendix -J". Insert '(e) C. C. I.'. Delete '(c) C. C. I.'. Insert the letter '(c)' before the entry " Detailed policy is given elsewhere in Appendix-J".
57	(i) Sr. No. 40-V (b)—Col. 4 (ii) Sr. No. 40-V(b)—Col. 6	.	Delete "(b) O. G. L. Soft". Insert the following "(b) Policy will be announced later".
63	(i) Sr. No. 68-V—Col. 4 (ii) Sr. No. 68-V—Col. 6	.	For the words ' OGL soft ' substitute the word ' NIL '. Insert the following — 'Rubber blankets for Printing presses are covered by OGL Soft'.
68	(i) Sr. No. 108-V—Col. 2 (ii) Sr. No. 108-V—Col. 2 and Col. 4	.	The existing entry should be numbered '(a)'. The following fresh entries should be made respectively in Cols. 2 and 4 after the entry '(a) Glucose powder etc.'. "(b) Glucose, liquid" " Nil".
88	S. Nos. 87 & 109/IV—Appendix-D	.	For " Cathechol excluding preparations thereof " Read—" Catechol excluding preparations thereof "
89	S. Nos. 87 & 109/IV Appendix -D	.	For " Hydnecarpas esters " Read " Hydnecarpus esters ". For " Active Principles of ammonisnaga-natural or synthetic " Read " Active Principles of amni-Visnaga-natural or Synthetic ".
90	S. Nos. 87 & 109/IV Appendix-D	.	For " Saccharated Iron Oxide for administration " Read " Saccharated Iron Oxide for parenteral administration ".
91	S. Nos. 87 & 109/IV Appendix-D	.	For " Thoephyllin cum Ethylenediamine " Read " Theophylline cum Ethylenediamine ".
	APPENDIX—U		
122	S. No. 20 (4)(e)-II-Col. 2	.	For words " Expanding Reamers " substitute the words " Expanding Reamers mm size ".
123	Sr. No. 20-II	.	The entry against item No. (7) should be deleted and the subsequent entries should be re-numbered.

B. B. SAKSENA.—Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 12th July 1952

SUBJECT:—Licensing of all forms of bottled Penicillin and its preparations.

No. 74-ITC(PN)/52.—In the Red Book for July-December, 1952 it was indicated in Appendix "D" that a separate announcement would be made regarding the licensing of bottled penicillin and its preparations. It has now been decided that general and soft currency licences will be granted on the basis of a quota of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. of half of best years' imports of only the following varieties of bottled penicillin and its preparations from the respective areas. The licences will also be valid only for the import of varieties detailed below:—

- (i) Crystalline Penicillin G. Calcium;
- (ii) Procaine Penicillin G. with Crystalline Penicillin G. Oily injection;
- (iii) Procaine penicillin G. with Crystalline Sodium Penicillin (Aqueous);
- (iv) Penicillin G. Diethyl Amineethyl ester Hydroiodide;
- (v) Procaine Penicillin G. with Crystalline Penicillin G. buffered with aluminium monostearate;
- (vi) Procaine Penicillin in oil;
- (vii) Penicillin tablets;
- (viii) Penicillin lozenges;
- (ix) Penicillin ointments.

2. It has also been decided that the import of the following varieties of bottled penicillin will not be allowed:—

- (i) Crystalline Penicillin Sodium;
- (ii) Crystalline Penicillin Procaine;
- (iii) Penicillin Procaine Fortified.

Penicillin in bulk (excluding all forms of bottled penicillin and its preparations) can be however imported from all permissible areas under Open General Licence XXIV.

3. Applications by established importers should be made in the prescribed form and manner so as to reach the Import Trade Controller at the port concerned by the 31st August, 1952.

New Delhi, the 14th July 1952
SUBJECT:—Procedure for the grant of licences to actual users during July-December 1952.

No. 75-ITC(PN)/52.—The Government of India have received a number of representations in which it has been urged that the policy of entertaining actual user applications for import licences only from factories or industrial undertakings engaging a minimum of 50 workers is likely to cause hardship in a large number of cases.

2. In this Ministry's Public Notice No. 67-ITC(P.N.)/52, of the 20th June 1952, it has already been announced that cottage and small scale industries can apply jointly on a co-operative basis or as an association. The following further decisions have been taken regarding applications from those actual users who, for reasons to be explained, do not find it possible to make a joint application.

3. While the limit of 50 workers will continue to be the general rule for purposes of dealing with actual user applications, consideration will be given to applicants engaging a smaller number of workers provided they can make out a case for exceptional treatment. The considerations which will be relevant to a decision on such cases will be—

- (i) that the applicant is engaged in the production of something which is of special importance;
- (ii) the industry is such that by its very nature it must employ a relatively small number of

- workers and import a relatively high proportion of its raw material needs;
- (iii) the applicant has been normally meeting his requirements by arranging for his own imports;
- (iv) that the needs are of a specialised nature and supplies are not likely to be easily available unless imports are specially arranged.

4. Actual users who wish to apply for import licences in terms of the preceding paragraph should clearly indicate the reasons justifying their application and in particular indicate what actual user licences they have received during July-December 1951 and January-June 1952. The applications will have to be submitted in the usual manner with the certificate of the State Director of Industries or the Industrial Adviser who may before granting the certificates make such enquiries as they may think fit to satisfy themselves about the merits of the case.

5. What has been stated above will apply to raw materials required by industrial undertakings. Applications for machinery and spares will as before be considered without reference to the number of workers engaged.

L. K. JHA, Joint Secy

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

New Delhi, the 9th July 1952

No. 54(4)TMP/51.—The following draft of certain amendments in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1933, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act 1911 (II of 1911), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August 1952. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendments

In the said Rules—

1. For sub-rule (2) of rule 1 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

2. For clause (b) of rule 2 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"'British Application' means an application by any person for the protection, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions of an invention or a design, as the case may be, for the protection of which in India the provisions of Section 78A of the Act are for the time being applicable"

3. In rules 2(e), 4, 25(3), 63B(3)(a), in Forms Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1AC, 1BC, 1CC, 2, 2A, 2C, 2AC, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30 in the Second Schedule and in the form in the Third Schedule for the words "the whole of India except Part B States" the word "India" shall be substituted.

4. In rules 11 and 38A, the words "and every State in India" shall be omitted.

5. After Rule 32 the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

32A. Application for compulsory licence.—An application to the Controller for an Order under Section 22 or Section 23A of the Act for the grant of a compulsory licence, or for endorsement with the words "Licence of Right", as the case may be, shall set out fully the nature of the applicant's interest, if any, the facts upon which he relies and the relief which he seeks. The application shall be accompanied by documentary evidence in support of the applicant's interest, if any, and the facts set out in the application.

32B. Refusal by Controller.—(1) If, upon consideration of the evidence, the Controller is satisfied that no *prima facie* case has been made out for the making of an Order under Section 22 or Section 23A of the Act, as the case may be, he shall notify the applicant accordingly, and unless, within one month, the applicant requests to be heard in the matter, the Controller shall refuse the application.

(2) If the applicant requests a hearing within the time allowed, the Controller, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, shall determine whether the application may be advertised or whether it shall be refused.

32C. Procedure in case *prima facie* case made out.—(1) If the Controller allows the application to be advertised he shall advertise it by publishing it in the *Official Gazette* and shall direct the applicant to serve

copies of the application and of the documentary evidence filed in support thereof upon the patentee and any other persons appearing from the Register to be interested in the patent and upon any other person on whom, in his opinion, copies should be served. The applicant must notify the Controller when such service has been effected.

(2) The patentee, or any person desirous of opposing the application shall, within one month from the date of advertisement of the application in the *Official Gazette*, or within such extended time as the Controller may upon request, allow, give notice of opposition to the grant of a licence on the application.

(3) The notice of opposition shall set out fully the grounds on which the application is opposed and shall be accompanied by evidence verifying the statements contained therein. A copy of the notice of opposition and of the evidence shall within the same time be delivered to the applicant by the patentee or other opponent, as the case may be.

(4) No further evidence shall be delivered by either party except by leave of, or on requisition by, the Controller.

32D(1) On completion of the aforesaid proceedings or at such other time as he may deem fit, the Controller shall appoint a date and time for the hearing of the case, and shall give the parties not less than ten days' notice of such hearing.

(2) If either party desires to be heard he shall leave Form 7 duly filled in, at the Office.

(3) The Controller may refuse to hear any party who has not left Form 7 at the office as provided in sub-rule (2) prior to the date of hearing.

(4) After hearing the party or parties desirous of being heard, or if neither party desires to be heard, then without a hearing, the Controller shall decide the case and notify his decision to the parties."

6. In the First Schedule for entry No. 20 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

	Rs. A. P
"20 On an application for compulsory licence under Section 22.	11A 50 0 0
20A On an application for compulsory endorsement of the patent with the words 'Licence of Right' under Section 23A.	11B 50 0 0
20B On notice of opposition to an application under Section 22 or 23A.	11C 20 0 0
20C On notice of intention to attend hearing under Section 23D (5).	7 10 0 0"

7. In the Second Schedule—

(a) Forms 2, 2A, 2C and 2AC—

(i) the words "or with States in India"; "and the States in India" and "and the following States in India" wherever they occur, shall be omitted,

(ii) after the words "United Kingdom" wherever they occur (except in the heading of the form) the word "and" shall be substituted.

(b) in Form 7 for the heading the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"Notice of intention to attend hearings. Sections 9, 10(1A), 16, 17, 23D(5), 24 or Rule 48 or 61"

(c) after Form 11 the following forms shall be inserted, namely:—

"FORM 11A.

(FEE Rs. 50)

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911

Application for Compulsory Licence. Section 22

NOTE.—This form should be accompanied by evidence in support of the Application.

I (we)* _____

Insert (in full) name, address and nationality of applicant or applicants.

hereby apply for an Order of the Controller in respect of Patent No.....for a licence under the Patent to be granted to me (us) for the following reasons*:-

I (we) declare that the facts and matters stated herein are true to the best of my (our) knowledge, information and belief.

My (our) address for service in India is:-

Dated this.....day of.....195

(Signed)†

To

The Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Calcutta."

"FORM 11C

FEE Rs. 20.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911

Application by Government for endorsement of patent. Section 23A.

Note.—This form should be accompanied by evidence in support of the Application.

I (we)‡ hereby apply for an Order of the Controller in respect of Patent No.....for the endorsement of the patent "Licence of Right" for the following reasons§:-

I (we) declare that the facts and matters stated herein are true to the best of my (our) knowledge, information and belief.

My (our) address for service in India is:-

Dated this.....day of.....195

(Signed)||

*State the nature of the applicant's interest, the facts upon which he relies, and the grounds upon which the application is made.

†To be signed by applicant or applicants.

‡Insert (in full) name, address and nationality of applicant or applicants.

§State the facts and grounds on which the case is based.

||To be signed by applicant or applicants.

To

The Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Calcutta."

"FORM 11C

FEE RS. 20.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911.

Notice of Opposition. Section 23D.

I (we)* hereby give notice of opposition to the application made in respect of Patent No.....by

†for a licence under the patent;

†for the endorsement of the patent "Licence of Right".

My (our) grounds for opposing are‡

I (we) declare that the facts and matters stated herein are true to the best of my (our) knowledge, information and belief.

My (our) address for service in India is:-

Dated this.....day of.....195

(Signed)§.....

To

The Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Calcutta."

7(d) in Form 16, the words "or with States in India" and "or the States in India" shall be omitted.

(e) in the entry relating to Form 7 for the existing matter in column 2 the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"9(2), 10(1A), 16, 17, 23D(5), 24, (Rule 48 or 61)."

(f) after the entry relating to Form 11, the following entries shall be inserted; namely:-

"11A 22 Application for Compulsory licence.

11B 23A Application by Government for Compulsory endorsement of the Patent with the words 'Licence or Right'.

11C 23D(3) Notice of opposition on an application under section 22 or 23A".

8. After Rule 63B the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"Award of costs by Controller

63C. Scale of costs.—In all proceedings before the Controller, the Controller may, save as otherwise expressly provided by the Act or these Rules, award such costs as he considers reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case; provided that the amount of costs awarded in respect of any matters set forth in the Fifth Schedule to these Rules shall not exceed the amount therein specified.

*Insert (in full) name, address and nationality of applicant or applicants.

†Strike out whichever is not applicable.

‡Insert statement of grounds on which application is opposed.

§To be signed by opponent or opponents.

63D. Costs in uncontested cases.—"Where any notice of opposition duly given under the Act or these Rules, is not contested by the applicant or any other party, the Controller in deciding whether costs should be awarded to the opponent, shall consider whether the proceedings might have been avoided if reasonable notice had been given by the opponent to the applicant or the said other party before the notice of opposition was given".

9. After the fourth Schedule, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

Scale of costs allowable in proceedings before the Controller. (Rule 63C).

Entry No.	Matter in respect of which cost is to be awarded	Amount
1	For Notice of opposition under Sections 9, 16 and 17 and Rules, 33 and 61.	Rs. 5
2	For applications for compulsory licence under Section 22 or Section 23A.	50
3	For Notice of Opposition under Section 23D.	20
4	For application for cancellation of the registration of design under Section 51A.	5
5	For Notice of intention to attend Hearing.	10
6	Stamp for Power of Attorney, where a professional agent has been appointed.	The amount actually paid.
7	Stamp fee in respect of relevant Affidavit .	The amount actually paid.
8	For Full Statement under Rule 21 (1) or Rule 48 (1).	10
9	For Reply Statement under Rule 21 (2) or Rule 48 (3).	10
10	For each Affidavit, if relevant . . .	5
11	For each Citation, if relevant . . .	5
12	For each unnecessary or irrelevant Affidavit or Citation.	5
13	For every day or part of a day of Hearing before the Controller.	30

A. P. MATHUR, Dy. Secy.

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 19th July 1952

No. 32(1)-T.B./52.—In their Resolution in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 32(1)-T.B./51, dated the 18th May 1951, the Government of India announced that as the landed cost of imported caustic soda had risen considerably since the submission of the Report by the late Tariff Board, they did not consider that there was any need to impose a protective duty as recommended by the Tariff Board.

2. Some firms have now represented to the Government of India that the cost of manufacture of indigenous caustic soda and Bleaching Powder has increased since the last enquiry conducted by the late Tariff Board. They have, therefore, asked for a fresh enquiry to go into the question of protection to the industry.

3. After considering the matter, Government, in pursuance of section 11 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 (L of 1951), hereby refer to the Tariff Commission for enquiry and report the applications received for assistance or protection to the Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder Industry.

4. In conducting the enquiry, the Commission will be guided by the principles laid down in section 14 of the said Act.

5. Any person, firm or company interested in the Industry or in the Industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desires that his or its views should be considered by the Tariff Commission may make a representation in writing to the Commission which should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tariff Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

K. N. KAUL, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 14th July 1952

No. F.17-31/52-Com.I.—In continuation of Notification No. F.9-30/51-Comm.II, dated the 16th June 1951, the following amendments to the Contributory Provident Fund Rules of the Indian Central Areacut Committee are published for general information:—

Rule 13—

The following may be added as Sub Rule (IV) of Rule 13(a):

"(IV) To pay expenses incurred under any other good reason, if the necessity for such an advance is established to the satisfaction of the President of the Committee.

Rule 14—

For the words 'nearest rupee' occurring in the last part of clause (b) in sub-rule (4) of Rule 14, substitute the words 'nearest anna in the rupee'.

Rule 18—

(i) Insert the following Rule 18A:—

"18A. All amounts which the Committee shall decide to treat as Lapses and Forfeitures shall be transferred to a separate account to be called 'The Lapse and Forfeiture Account' and shall be used and applied by the Committee as a reserve fund to meet any loss or depreciation of or in the investments for the time being of the fund. Any profit arising on any of the said investments shall be transferred to the Lapse and Forfeiture Account. If and when the Committee shall be of the opinion that the amount to the credit of the Lapse and Forfeiture Account is sufficient to meet any possible loss or depreciation of or in the said investments, the surplus, if any, may be divided amongst the subscribers in such proportion as the Committee may decide."

(ii) The existing Rule 18 may be renumbered as Rule 18B(1) and the words "and payment to the Committee" occurring after the words "the Committee may direct the deductions there from" in that rule deleted.

(iii) the following may be added as sub-rule 18B(2):—

"Any amount deducted under sub-clauses (a) and (b) of Rule 18B(1) shall be transferred to the Laps and Forfeiture Account and any amount deducted under sub-clause (c) shall be paid back to the Committee or to the fund as the case may be."

(iv) The words "Rule 18" wherever they occur may be amended to read as "Rule 18B".

Rule 23—

The following may be added to sub-rule (2) of Rule 23:—

"The amount, if any, standing to the credit of the Lapse and Forfeiture Account constituted under Rule 18A shall also be divided amongst the subscribers in such proportion as the Committee may decide".

S. D. UDHRAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 7th July 1952

No. F. 13-23/52-T. 2.—The following candidates have passed the National Diploma Examination in Architecture held in April 1952 :—

Roll No.	Name
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23 Dhamija Ved Parkash.

28 Malhotra Jit Lal.

32 Pisolkar Vithal Dattatraya.

34 Shiv Charan Dass.

The following candidates have been relegated in one or more subjects as shown against their names :—

Relegation in one Subject

Roll No.	Name	Subject
1 Bawa Satya Paul	Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
14 Patwardhan Dattatraya	Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
18 Saksena K. M.	Advanced Structural Design I (Advanced Practical Construction).	
21 Sen Gupta Amitabha	Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures).	
24 Dube Jayanti Prasad	Design.	
27 Jadav Narayandas Krishandas	Professional Practice.	
33 Sharma Kuldev Prasad	Design.	
35 Sial Manmohan Singh	Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction).	
36 Surjit Singh	Design.	
<i>Relegation in two Subjects</i>		
20 Sehgal J. L.	(i) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (ii) Design.	
30 Mathur Sham Saran	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Design.	
<i>Relegation in three Subjects</i>		
2 Bharadwaj Ajaya	(i) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (ii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iii) Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
3 Bhatia Jagdish Mitra	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iii) Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
8 Khosla Vijay	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction).	
11 Nair Madhavan Narayanan.	(i) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (ii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iii) Design.	
13 Mori Venkatasashthri	(i) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (ii) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (iii) Design.	
25 Dutta Salil Kumar	(i) Professional Practice. (ii) Hygiene and Sanitation. (iii) Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
31 Narinder Singh	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iii) Design.	

Roll No.	Name	Subject
37 Tandon Bishan Chand	(i) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (ii) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (iii) Design.	
<i>Relegation in four Subjects</i>		
4 Bhatnagar Bala Shankar	(i) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (ii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iii) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (iv) Design.	
5 Chopra Harbinder Singh	(i) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (ii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iii) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (iv) Design.	
9 Maini Madan Lal	(i) Professional Practice. (ii) Hygiene and Sanitation. (iii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iv) Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
12 Nigam Kamleshwar Nath	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iv) Advanced Specifications and Materials.	
17 Saini Keval Krishan	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iii) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (iv) Design.	
19 Sanon Ved Prakash	(i) Professional Practice. (ii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iv) Design.	
<i>Relegation in five Subjects</i>		
6 Dhanjal Ranjit S.	(i) Sociology and Economics of Buildings. (ii) Hygiene and Sanitation. (iii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures).	

Roll No.	Name	Subject
		(iv) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction).
		(v) Design.
16	Sahgal Krishan Lal	(i) Hygiene and Sanitation. (ii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iii) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (iv) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (v) Design.
22	Chinda Ram Prakash	(i) Sociology and Economics of Buildings. (ii) Professional Practice (iii) Hygiene and Sanitation. (iv) Advanced Structural Design II (Advanced Practical Construction). (v) Advanced Specifications and Materials.
29	Mathur, S. B.	(i) Sociology and Economics of Buildings. (ii) Hygiene and Sanitation. (iii) Advanced Structural Design I (Theory of Structures). (iv) Advanced Specifications and Materials. (v) Design

No. F. 13-26/52-T. 2.—The following candidates have passed the National Intermediate Examination in Architecture held in April, 1952 :—

Roll No.	Name
2	Bharj Rattan Singh.
4	Chandra Prabhat.
11	Kalkar Prabhakar Bhimrao.
12	Kambo Kuldip Chand.
13	Kapoor Melaram Bhagatram.
16	Manchanda Ramesh Chander.
22	Rakhra Hari Krishan.
35	Srivastava Ashis Kumar.
36	Subherwal Om Prakash.
39	Tewari Rajendra Prakash.
42	Bhatnagar Jitendra Prakash.
45	Dayal Wazir.
46	Duggal Ram Sarup.
48	Jala Govind Sharan.
49	Kainth Mohan Lal.
50	Madan I. S.
51	Malik Dharam Parkash.
52	Nangia Satya Prakash Govindlal.
54	Gundh Pritpal Singh.

Roll No.	Name
55	Sawalkar Madhukar Mahadeo Rao
57	Talwar Bal Raj.

The following candidates have been relegated in one or more subjects as shown against their names :

Roll No.	Name	Subject
15	Khurana Gulshan Rai	Building Construction.
17	Mathur Din Dayal	Building Construction.
19	Mistry N. R.	Building Construction.
20	Pasricha Satya Prakash	Building Construction.
23	Rishi Yash Paul	Building Construction.
26	Saxena Jasbir P.	History of Architecture.
30	Shrawan Krishna	Building Construction.
44	Chakraverty Mohonendu	Building Construction.
59	Chitale D. D.	Specifications and Materials.

Relegation in two Subjects

3	Chakraverty Sukumar	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Design.
5	Dhusia Sunder Lal	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Structural Mechanics.
6	Ganapati Natarejan	(i) Structural Mechanics. (ii) Design.
8	Jain Prem Chand	(i) Building Construction. (ii) Design.
9	Joginder Bahadur	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Structural Mechanics.
10	Kaicker Madho Kishan	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Structural Mechanics.
18	Mchta Kailash Nath	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Building Construction.
21	Punj Virandra Kumar	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
24	Sachdev Jasbir Singh	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Building Construction.
25	Sahai Virendra	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Building Construction.
29	Sharma Ved Prakash	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
31	Sibal Ashoka	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Structural Mechanics.
32	Sinha Dibhangsu Mohan	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Design.
34	Slehra Rattan Kumar	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
37	Subherwal Suraj Parkash	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Building Construction.

New Delhi, the 10th July 1952

Roll No.	Name	Subject
43	Bose Rajeswar	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
53	Nisal Shridhar Krishnaji	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
56	Saxena Jagdish Prashad	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
58	Talwar Harikishen Lal	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) Building Construction.
60	Malhotra Wazir Chand	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) History of Architecture.
<i>Relegation in three Subjects]</i>		
28	Seshadri Raghavan	(i) History of Architecture. (ii) Building Construction. (iii) Design.
41	Bhagat Girdhari Lal	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) History of Architecture. (iii) Structural Mechanics.
47	Jagjit Singh	(i) General Knowledge. (ii) History of Architecture. (iii) Building Construction.

L. S. CHANDRAKANT,
Controller of Examinations, All India
Council for Technical Education.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 16th July 1952

No. E51RR2-2.—Dated 14th July 1952. In the Ministry of Railways' Notifications No. E51RR2-2, F52RR4 and E52RR6, dated the 14th June 1952, published in the *Gazette of India*, the following amendments may be made:—

(i) The term 'Personality Test' should be replaced by the term "Viva Voce and Personality Test" wherever it occurs in those Notifications.

(ii) In Appendix III to the Notification No. E51RR2-2 the subject 'Construction' included among compulsory subjects for Indian Railway Service of Engineers should be split up into two papers as follows:—

Marks.

Paper I—

(i) Building Materials and Building Construction.

(ii) Design of Structures.

100]

Paper II—

Roads, Railways (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works). 100] 200

(iii) In Appendix III to the Notification No. E52RR4. the subject 'Construction' included among optionals for Signal Engineering Department should be split up into two papers as follows:—

Marks.

Paper I—

(i) Building Materials and Building Construction.

(ii) Design of Structures.

50]

Paper II—
Roads, Railways (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works). 50] 100

P. N. SAXENA,
Director, Establishment.

No. 6221-TC/69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (S) of the Second Schedule to the Indian Railways Act 1890 (IX of 1890), read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Board hereby direct that "Bande Roll (Excise)" shall be added to the said Schedule at the end.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th July 1952

No. 2146-TC.—In pursuance of Section 32 of the Indian Railways Act 1890 (IX of 1890), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. 2146-TC, dated the 20th February 1950, namely:—

Under the heading "(1) Terminal Charges" and sub-heading "(a) Goods Traffic" for item (ii) the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

(ii) "Coal, Coke and patent fuel in wagon loads—eight annas per ton at each end leviable on the same weight on which freight is payable".

Coal, Coke and patent fuel in small lots.—Eight pies per md at each end.

RAJENDRA DEV,
Dy. Director, Traffic.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**MERCHANT SHIPPING**

New Delhi, the 9th July 1952

No. 139-MS(1)/51.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 26A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Rules, 1952, namely:—

For rule 2 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

"2 Scope.—The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 26A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, shall not apply to—

(a) seamen while serving on home trade ships; and

(b) the categories of seamen specified in column 1 of the Table below if the conditions specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 are satisfied:

TABLE

2

Categories of Seamen**Conditions**

1st Mate	If they produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master that they are in good health and fit to perform their duties satisfactorily.
2nd Mate	
3rd Mate	
Apprentice	
Radio Officer	
Chief Engineer	
2nd Engineer	If they produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master of their being in normal health.
3rd Engineer	
4th Engineer	
Junior Engineer	
Hotel Staff, including Bazarmen.	

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 14th July 1952.

No. E3(539)/52.—The Central Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

THE CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I, RECRUITMENT RULES.

PART I

GENERAL

1. These rules may be called the "Central Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules."

2. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "The Service" means the Central Engineering Service, Class I.

(b) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

(c) "Scheduled Tribes" means castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

(d) "Government" means the Government of India.

(e) The "Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.

PART II

RECRUITMENT

3. Recruitment to the Service, shall be made by any of the following methods:—

(a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

(b) By promotion in accordance with Part IV of these Rules.

(c) By transfer in accordance with Part V of these Rules of an officer in the Government service in India.

4. (a) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by Government.

(b) Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method:

Provided that all recruitment by competitive examination (*widc* Part III of the rules) shall be to the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer, Class I only).

Seventy-five per cent. of the vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineer, Class I, shall be filled by direct recruitment of Assistant Executive Engineers, Class I, the rest of the vacancies being filled by promotion and/or by transfer in accordance with Parts IV and V of the Rules respectively.

5. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART III

RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN INDIA

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such time and place or places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

8. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then;
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed;
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

9. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

10. A candidate must furnish to the Commission such evidence as may be required to show that he/she is of good character and *prima facie* suitable for admission to the examination. Success in the examination confers no right to an appointment unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission.

These age-limits apply whether or not a candidate is already in Government service.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan, and (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan.

12. (i) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner and in such form as the Commission may prescribe:

**Provided that a candidate who is in the permanent or temporary service of the Central Government or of a State Government shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the head of his/her department or office who shall forward his/her application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

**The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants Applications for Posts Central Services/Railway Services Rules [published, with the Government of India, Home Department/Railway Department, (Railway Board) Notification No. 189/43 Ests./No. F. 34-RRI, dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1933 as amended from time to time] and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

13. A candidate must—

- (a) have passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognized by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections, vide Appendix I; or
- (b) have obtained an engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (c) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule); or
- (f) passed the final grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(Examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949.

NOTE—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his/her admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he/she holds a certificate of acceptance for admission granted by the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Part A, Schedule I).

No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under this Part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Part B of Schedule I.

18. If the examination held under this Part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purposes of making recruitments to more than one Service or Department the following provisions shall apply:

- (i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he/she is eligible. If he/she wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department he/she will state on his/her application form which Services or Departments he/she wishes to compete for and the order of his/her preference between them and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of fees referred to in rule 16 (and Part A of Schedule I) will be sufficient.
- (ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

19. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the competitors in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed subject to the provisions of Rule 5 above.

20. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these Rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the

same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Executive Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above, as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(f) Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

PART IV**RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION**

21. (1) No Assistant Engineer, Class II shall be promoted as Assistant Executive Engineer, Class I.

(2) Recruitment by promotion to the Grade of Executive Engineer, Class I shall be made by selection from among permanent Assistant Engineers in the Central Engineering Service, Class II, after consultation with the Commission. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

(3) No Assistant Engineer shall be eligible for promotion to the Service, unless he—

(a) would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the competitive examination under Part III of these Rules;

(b) has rendered at least three years' service in a permanent or temporary capacity as an Assistant Engineer and Subordinate under the Central Government; and

(c) satisfies the Commission that he is in every respect suitable for appointment to the Service.

(4) It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, under this rule, in the case of any person, if the Commission had been consulted in connection with his temporary promotion to the Service.

PART V**RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER OF AN OFFICER IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN INDIA**

22. The Government may, in special cases and after consulting the Commission, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that an officer of the Indian Service of Engineers or of the Royal Engineers may be appointed to a post borne upon the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

SCHEDULE I**PART A—FEES (vide Rule 16)**

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A To the Commission—

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by sending a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him/her, if, on receipt of his/her application, his/her claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his/her fee is remitted.

B. To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their medical examination).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

PART B—STANDARD AND SYLLABUS (vide Rule 17)

2. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

(a) Compulsory—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength or Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(4) Construction	100
(i) Building Materials and Building Construction	
(ii) Design of Structures,	
(5) Roads, Railways (General Principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works) ...	100
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water ...	100
(8) Viva Voce and Personality Test ...	300
TOTAL ...	1,100

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following subjects:—

(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines ...	100
(3) Electrical Engineering ...	100
(4) Architecture and Town Planning ...	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering ...	100

3. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying, in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

4. The standard and syllabus of the examination shall be determined by the Commission and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

5. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in Viva Voce and Personality Test, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for Viva Voce and Personality Test only those candidates

who have obtained in the written examination the qualifying marks which may be prescribed by the Commission, provided that the marks secured by the candidate in the written examination shall not be disclosed to the members of the Board convened to conduct the Viva Voce and Personality Test.

6. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least (i) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects excluding Viva Voce and Personality Test and (ii) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the Viva Voce and Personality Test.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the subjects of the examination.

SCHEDULE II

BRIEF PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, CLASS I

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Executive Engineers.

2. The Service comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

I. Executive Engineers 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

II. Administrative (Selection) Posts—

Superintending Engineers	1,300—60—1,600.
Chief Engineers	(i) 2,000—125—2,250. (ii) 1,800—100—2,000.

3. Provident Fund.—Officers entering the Service, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India), as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination.

[Vide Rule 13(i)]

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford University.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge University.—B.A. (Honours Mechanical Sciences Tripos).

St. Andrews University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University.—B.A. I. (Ordinary, or with Honours in Engineering).

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University.—B.Sc. (External and Internal Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) (obtained in or after 1926).

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Hons. Degree obtained in or after 1935).

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I or II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930 in Municipal Engineering).

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree from 1925).

B.Sc. Tech. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. (Honours in the Final Examination).

Birmingham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University.—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Marine, Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Leeds University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Sheffield University.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required in the case of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Hon.) Degree.

Bristol University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Wales University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University.—B.E. in Civil or in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Melbourne University.—B.C.E., B.Mech. E. or B.E.E.

New Zealand University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Adelaide University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Queensland University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University.—B.E.

Cape Town University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Witwatersrand.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Calcutta University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met. and B.E. (Met.) Degrees.

Bombay University.—B.E.

Madras University.—B.E.

Benares Hindu University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

Patna University.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Rangoon University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Mysore University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Osmania University (Hyderabad).—B.E.

Travancore University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) Degree.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Annamalai University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B.Sc. (Tech.) in Chemical Engineering.

Rajputana University.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Roorkee University.—Degree in Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

Poona University.—B.E. degree.

Aligarh University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 if taken after a full three years' course.

Andhra University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1950.

Sagar University.—B.E. (Hons.) and B.E. (Pass) of the Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.—A.C.G.I.

University College, London.—Diploma in Engineering.

King's College, London.—Diploma in Engineering.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by Matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester University.—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

MacLagan Engineering College.—"A" Class Diploma in the First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent. marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935. (Such proviso not being applicable to diplomas obtained before 1935).

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.

(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.Ch.E.

(2) Special Degree Examination up to April 1950.

(3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science or a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Faraday House, London.—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the diploma is obtained by actually passing the Examination.

Bengal Engineering College.—Associates in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers.—Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E) Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

School of Military Engineering College, Roorkee/Kirkee:

(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering.

(2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Officers' Degree Engineering.

(3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

APPENDIX I (b)

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the Curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions, any period of exemption granted by the institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), (mechanical, industrial and aeronautical options) (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5-and 6-year course), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including co-operative curriculum) (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (d).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f) mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f) mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, Mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan, College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering, mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) including petroleum option.

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(At Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.
Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.
Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.
South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.
Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.
Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).
Standford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.
Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (b).
Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.
Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).
Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).
Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).
Toledo, University of.—General (c-f).
Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).
Union College.—Civil, electrical.
United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).
Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.
Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.
Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.
Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.
Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.
Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.
Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.
West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.
Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.
Worcester, Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected up to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual

plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6 year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to E.C.P.D.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to E.C.P.D. and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general Engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full time programs and resident part time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full time programs and resident part time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.).—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington D.C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design, steam and diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination

[Vide Rule 13(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or ordinary degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

No. E3(539)/52.—The Central Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

PART I

General

1. These Rules may be called the "Central Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules".

2. (a) In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "The Service" means the Central Engineering Service, Class II.

(b) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communities, races and sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

(c) "Scheduled Tribes" means castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

(d) "Government" means the Government of India.

(e) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.

3. The Government of India may delegate all or any of their powers and functions under these rules to any lower authority.

PART II

Recruitment

4. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods:—

(a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.

(b) By direct appointment in accordance with Part IV of these Rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination.

(c) By promotion in accordance with Part V of these Rules.

(d) By transfer in accordance with Part VI of these Rules.

5. (a) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by the Government.

(b) No appointment shall be made to the Service or to any post borne upon the cadre of the Service by any method not specified in Rule 4.

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method shall be determined by the Government.

6. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART III

Recruitment by competitive examination in India

7. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such time and place or places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

9. A candidate must be—

(a) a citizen of India, or

(b) a subject of Sikkim, or

(c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or

(d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India.

Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

(1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then;

(2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed;

(3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz. 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined*.

11. A candidate must furnish to the Commission such evidence as may be required to show that he/she is of good character and *prima facie* suitable for admission to the examination. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

12. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission.

These age limits apply whether or not a candidate is already in Government Service.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan, and (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan.

13. (i) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

*Provided that a candidate who is in the permanent or temporary service of the Central Government or of a State Government shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the head of his/her department or office who shall forward his/her application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

14. A candidate must—

(a) have passed Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India), or any other educational qualifications recognized by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide Appendix I*; or

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

+The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servant's applications for posts (Central Services) / (Railway Services) Rules [Published with the Government of India Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. 189/43—Ests/No. E.34-R.R.I, dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1945 as amended from time to time] and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

(b) have obtained an engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or

(c) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

(e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule); or

(f) passed the final grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II—(Examination No. 32) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24-11-49.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

15. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination unless he/she holds a certificate of acceptance for admission granted by the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

16. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Part A of Schedule I). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Part B of Schedule I.

19. After every examination, the Commission shall make a list of competitors in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors, upto the number of vacancies announced under Rule 7 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination, and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed subject to the provisions of Rule 6 above.

20. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

(b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.

(c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.

(d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above, as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

21. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

PART IV

Recruitment by selection in India otherwise than by competitive examination

22. (1) Recruitment by selection shall be made from among Temporary Engineers and Temporary Section Officers employed on the Civil Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department, after consultation with the Commission:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, in the case of any person, if the Commission were consulted in connection with his temporary appointment to the Service.

(2) No person shall be eligible for selection under sub-rule (1) unless he would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the Service under Part III of these rules, and his age at the time of appointment to the service is not more than 40 years.

(3) Merit shall be the primary consideration in determining a person's fitness for selection under this rule and no officer shall have any claim to appointment under this rule as of right.

PART V

Recruitment by promotion

23. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on the basis of merit from among permanent Section Officers employed on the Civil Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department.

PART VI

Recruitment by transfer of an Officer in Government Service in India

24. The President may, in special cases, and after consulting the Commission if required, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that a permanent Central Government Servant may be appointed to a post borne on the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

SCHEDULE I

PART A.—Fees (See Rule 17).

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:

A. To the Commission—

(i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 81/8 (Rs. 19/10 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by sending a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him/her, if, on receipt of his/her application, his/her claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his/her fee is remitted.

B. To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay the medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their medical Examination.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for subsequent examinations or selections.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled tribes), but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

PART B.—Standard and Syllabus.

2. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

	Marks.
(a) Compulsory:—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	... 100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength or Materials and Theory of Structures).	... 200
(4) Construction:	... 100
(i) Building Materials and Building Constructions.	
(ii) Design of Structures.	
(5) Roads, Railway, (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works.)	... 100
(6) Surveying	... 100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water	... 100
(8) Viva voce and Personality Test	... 300
Total ...	<u>1100</u>

(b) Optional:—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Prime Movers.	... 100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines.	... 100
(3) Electrical Engineering.	... 100
(4) Mechanical Engineering.	... 100

3. A candidate must produce a certificate that he/she has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 14 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service and their decision in the matter will be final.

4. The standard and syllabus of the examination shall be determined by the Commission and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

5. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce* and personality test, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for *viva voce* and personality test only those candidates who have obtained in the written examination the qualifying marks which may be prescribed by the Commission provided that the marks secured by the candidates in the written examination shall not be disclosed to the members of the Board convened to conduct the *viva voce* and personality test.

6. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least (i) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects excluding *viva voce* and personality test and (ii) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* and personality test.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the subjects of the examination.

SCHEDULE II*Brief particulars regarding the Central Engineering Service, Class II*

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Engineers.

2. The Central Engineering Service, Class II, consists of a number of posts of Assistant Engineers (Sub-Divisional Officers) but persons recruited to the Service will be eligible for promotion to the Central Engineering Service, Class I, if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the recruitment rules for that Service. The Central Engineering Service, Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

1. Executive Engineers.—600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

2. Administrative (Selection) posts—

Superintending Engineers.—1,300—60—1,600.

Chief Engineer.—(i) 2,000—125—2,250.

(ii) 1,800—100—2,000.

3. Provident Fund.—Officers entering the Central Engineering Service, Class II, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

APPENDIX I*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India), as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination.*

[Vide Rule 14(a)]

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford University.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Cambridge University.—B.A. (Honours) Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University.—B.A.I. (Ordinary, or with Honours in Engineering).

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University.—

. B.Sc. in (External and Internal Degree) Engineering [Not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926].

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Hons. Degree obtained in or after 1935].

Victoria University (Manchester).—

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours or ordinary Course Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930 in Municipal Engineering).

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree from 1925).

B.Sc. Tech. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in the final Examination).

Birmingham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Marine, Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Leeds University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Sheffield University.—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class. This will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met) Hons. Degree.

Bristol University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Wales University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

- National University of Ireland.*—B.E.
Queens' University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.
Sydney University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B.Mech. E. or B.E.E.
New Zealand University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Western Australia University.*—B.E.
- Cape Town University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Calcutta University.*—B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, B. Met. and B.E. (Met.).
- Bombay University.*—B.E.
- Madras University.*—B.E.
- Benares Hindu University.*—
 B.Sc. in Engineering.
 B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met).
- Patna University.*—B.Sc. (Engineering).
- Rangoon University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Mysore University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Punjab University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Osmania University, (Hyderabad).*—B.E.
- Travancore University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.
- East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Annamalai University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B.Sc. (Tech.) in Chemical Engineering.
- Rajputana University.*—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Roorkee University.*—Degree in Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.
- Poona University.*—B.E. degree.
- Alligarh University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 if taken after a full three years' course.
- Andhra University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1950.
- Sagar University.*—B.E. (Hons.) and B.E. (Pass) of the Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
- City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.*—A.C.G.I.
- University College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.
- King's College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.
- City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.*—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by Matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.
- Royal Technical College, Glasgow.*—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.
- Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Certificate in Electrical Technology or in Electrical Communication Engineering.
- Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- MacLagan Engineering College.*—“A” Class Diploma in the first division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent. marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935 (such proviso not being applicable to diplomas obtained before 1935).
- College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.*—
 (1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.Ch.E.
 (2) Special Degree Examination upto April 1950.
 (3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
- Faraday House, London.*—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the Diploma is obtained by actually passing the Examination.
- Bengal Engineering College.*—Associates in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.
- Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh.*—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.
- Naval Officers.*—Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E) Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—
 Professional Certificate for Constructors.
- School of Military Engineering College, Roorkee/Kirkee.*—
 (1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering.
 (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering.
 (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers upto 1953.
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- APPENDIX I (b)
- List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions* the Curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions, any period of exemption granted by the institutions being included in reckoning these three years.
- (Subject to periodic revision)
- Akron, University of.*—Electrical (c), (Mechanical, industrial and aeronautical options) (c).
- Alabama Polytechnic Institute.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Alabama, University of.*—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.
- Alaska, University of.*—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and geological options).
- Arizona, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.
- Arkansas, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of.*—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).
- Brown University.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Bucknell University.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- California, Institute of Technology.*—Aeronautical (5 and 6-year course), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.
- California, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.
- Carnegie Institute of Technology.*—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).
- Case Institute of Technology.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.
- Catholic University of America.*—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Cincinnati, University of.*—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).
- Citadel, The.*—Civil.
- Clarkson College of Technology.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Clemson Agricultural College.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Colorado School of Mines.*—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.
- Colorado State College.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Colorado, University of.*—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).
- Columbia University.*—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).
- Connecticut, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Cooper Union School of Engineering.*—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including co-operative curriculum) (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (d).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (Technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f) mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f) mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical building and construction, chemical, civil (Includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan, College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering, mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines, Geological, Metallurgical mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(At Alfred University); Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural mechanical.

North Dakota University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Standford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (b).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General (c, t.)

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcester, Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4 year and 5 year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 3 year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to E.C.P.D.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to E.C.P.D. and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general Engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full time programs and resident part time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full time programs and resident part time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute Hawthorne, Calif.—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington D.C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capital Radio Engineering Institute, (Washington, D.C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or ordinary degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degree will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

N. B. CHATTERJI, Dy. Secy

EXPLANATORY NOTES

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made no current list for this division of engineering will be published.